## VIENNA'S ROYAL WEDDING.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AND HIS AUSTRIAN BRIDE.

Bignificance of the Nuptial Arrangements The Performance is the Court Theatre at Mchonbrunn-The Buke's Greeting to the Emperor - Ambition of the Bride. VIENNA, Nov. 6.-The cable will long ere this have reported the various significant incilents of the Orleans-Hapsburg nuptials. Hower much in a certain direction it was sought to

present the occurrence in the light of a strictfamily affair, the possible deep importance thereof was overlooked by no one. What chance Dake Louis Philippe of Orleans really has one of these days of reigning over the French nation no one could pretend just at present to set forth accurately, but that there are a certain number who believe in him and look to him as their future ruler no one who has witnessed the events of the past days would venture to gainsay. And, therefore, the choice of Archduchess Marie Dorothea Amalia of the house of Hapsburg meant more than the customary marriage that provides a sultable station for a Princess allied to a reigning house.

Regarded from a worldly point of view. the march is a fitting one, and inasmuch as it gives French legitimist claims the powerful support of close relationship to the Austrian throne, it cannot but be eminently desirable. The bride herself, if not beautiful, is decidedly fine looking, and as the eldest daughter of Archduke Josef, may count on a respectable fortune one of these days. To be sure, she is almost two years older than her husband, but such a consideration did not probably weigh very heavily in the balance when the various offsetting advantages were taken into account. Of course, the present position of the Duke of Orleans precluded the possibility of any Meial recognition of his alliance with the house of Hapsburg, and the Austrian court would not have been able to permit the ceremony to be performed, as it were, under the shelter of its protecting wing had it not been for the marriage laws in the bride's own country. Had the nuptials been celebrated at Budapest, as they should have been by right, not even the fact that she was an Archibehess. would have helped her over the necessity of a civil as well as a religious ceremony. As, however, both bride and bridegroom are far too orthodox Roman Catholics to agree to this there was but one way out of the difficulty, to transfer the scene of the marriage to Vienna. to treat the wedding as that of a near relative of the Emperor, and to give it in this manner an essentially private character.

The various festivities that were arranged

had in consequence an element of privacy, and though the effect on the outside world was absolutely the same as that which the official nupt.als of an important member of the imperial house would have had, the semblance of a certain informality was observed. In this manner it happened that neither to the gala performance nor to the wedding nor to the banquets were any members of the diplomatic corps bidden, the only ones who were present being the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and Bavarian Ambassacors, and from each of these countries a ruler or the representative of a ruler appeared, unofficially, it must be added. To represent the Duke of Connaught, related through the Coburgs to the bride, the British military attaché, in the absence of the Minister, had been bidden. Of the Austrian nobility that usually graces court fêtes, only those of a high official position were invited, while the army had on no former occasion been so infinitesimally represented. To further accentuate the family character of the entire of fair, the scene of the banquet and subsequent gala performances was transferred from Vienna to Schönbrunn. The small private theatre, seating about 300 people, where no per-formance has been given for nearly a quarter of a century, was renovated for the special oc-casion, and even the wedding ceremony itself, instead of being performed in the court church took place in the Hofburg charel, which is attached to the Hapsburg house in the strictest sense of the word.

Of the various fêtes, the most brilliant and interesting without doubt was the performance given at the Schönbrunn theatre by members of the court theatres. The marriage itself differed only by the absence of a ce. tain formality-a low mass was said in place of the customary high one-from similar ceremonies, and the solemn act of renunciation, in which the bride voluntarily gave up all possible future claim to the crown of her ancestors, was as little impressive as the empty form through which Austrian Archducal brides have to go is wont be. The performance in the element of novelty that was not without interest, and the extremely limited number of invitations issued rendered their receipt all the

The theatre itself, as i, appeared on the ev of the wedding, illuminated by five chandeliers, in which was candles viel with a few electric lights that had been discreetly introduced here and there, can hardly challenge comparison with certain memorable playhouses that come down to us from the days of powder and patches. It would be difficult to say in what special style it has been only, for it is neither essentially rocceo nor of an earlier or la.er style of architecture. What can be maid for it is that it is supremely elegant, and that it is eminently adapted to the purpose for

said for it is that it is supremely clegant, and that it is eminently adapted to the purpose for which it was built, inasmuch as it separates the court proper from the less illustrious guests—the former finding ample room in the imperial box and the adjoining balcony, the latter on the lower floor, which is arranged with an aisle down the middle, like an ordinary parquet.

Fully half an hour before the time for beginning, the first guests arrived, and gradually the seats were filled with the various notabilities. In the first rows inc ladder were all seated. The majority of them represented all that is most loyal and blue blooded in the aristocracy of France. Needless to repeat the names of the historical families that sent representatives to this memorable event—the cable will undoubtedly have done ample justice to their distinction. To say that the French contingent represented what was most decorative in the audience as it rose to receive the Imperial party would be stretching too far a virtue from which its native country possesses a certain reputation. There was, to be sure, a gallant display of jewelry, and an unusually lavish one of neeks and arms, but all this hardly compensated for absence of youth and beauty. The Austrian noble dames, equally gorgeous in apparel, were not appreciatly more pleasing to the eye, in spite of a few exceptions like the beautiful Princess Idontenuovo and the Countess Kielmausege.

In the large central box eight seats had

and the Countess Kicimausegg.

In the large central box eight seats had In the large contral fox eight seats had been arranged, two large armechairs being placed in the middle and three smaller on either side, and among those not entirely familiar with court efficient there was not a little curionity to know how the imperial party would be placed. The central chairs would seem to indicate that the young couple, in whose honor the entertainment was given, would be scated therein. They were, however, would be placed. The central chairs would seem to indicate that the young couple, in whose honor the entertsimment was given, would be scated therein. They were, however, occupied by the two reigning monarcies. Francis Joseph and Queen Marie Amilico Portugal, the possible future rulers of France having a small side box a dear to themselves. On the right of the Emperor sat the mother of the bridegroom, the Comtesse de Paris, in black, with a widow's cap and flowing veil, after the fashion of Queen Victoria, which, by the way, was discarded in favor of a yellow broade gown at the wedding ceremony. The two daughters, the Queen of Portugal and the Duchess of Aosta, who shared the box, show little family resemblance, one being dark and the other fair, and both more than usually tail. The parents of the bride dayed a most subsidiary role on this occasion, seated among the diff minorum gentium, the mother, Archduchess (Cothilde, being remarkable for nothing so much as her pronounced Coburg features, and for some astonishing emeralds i... a very imposing tiars and on a necklace of fabulous magnificence. Indeed, such stittering and glistening as went out from each fair member of the Imperial party—the bride alone had in her hair eight solitaires the size of small walse, accas as little be imagined as described.

And now that the august audience was assembled the curtain rolled up on the opening play. The programme read: "Le Plano de Berthe," comédie en un acte; 'Herr und Frau Denis,' operette von Offenbich, Ballet aus 'Tauzmärchen' assuredly a dainty dish to act before a king. Whether it was the happiest choice that could have been made, whether it showed his Majesty's arrists all in the most favorable light, is a question open to dispute; certain, however, it is that the evidence of plays and interpreters was not made without a great deal of careful thought and deliberation.

deliberation.
Out of compliment to the French guests, if
Out of compliment to the French guests, if
not to the bridegroom himself, it would not do
to have a tierman play, however w.ll acted,
and as the Burg Theatse, famons as it is for its
incomparable achievements, can only locat of
one member, Frau Stella Hoheefels (Beronin
Berger) who, having been educated in a French

convent, speaks French like a native, the fawortie tenor from the opera, Van Dyck, a Belgian, famous in his an e-professional days as
an amatown actor, had to be taken to support
her, while a young actress who had vainly been
trying to\_win her place in a small suburban
theatre was engaged for a small part, because she happened to be fortunate enough to
have been born on the banks of the Seine.

"Le Plano de Berthe" was played, not because it is a familiar play, or an innocuous one,
nor because it is easily mounted, nor because
it was especially appropriate for the occasion,
but in all probability on account of its offering the leading tenor of Vienna a fitting opportunity of introducing some chameous, of which
it is needless to say he availed himself with
evident gusto. Experienced as both he and
Frau Hobenfels are as artists, not even their
stanchest adherents would claim that they
showed themselves to best possible advantage.
They both were visibly nervous, and in consequence fell into exaggerations of which on ordinary occasions they are not guilty.

The second number on the programme, Offerbach's pretty operetra, "Monsieur and
Madame Denis," was certainly the success of
evening, the best singers from the Opera, with
the Fri. Renard at their head, outdoing themselves, and making onelw-enter, as one heard the
piquant merry strains, whether a day would arrive when the legitimist king of French opera
bouffe woulde one to his old time rights again.

The ballet being a special cause of pride to
the Vienna Opera House, it was but natural
that a terpsichorcan divertissement sho ld
figure on the programme, and as most fitting,
a series of old French dances that occar in
Josef Bayer's "Tanzmärchen" was chosen. Instend of the customary costumes worn a; the
opera house, some authentic and very costly
gowns were unearmed and adapted to the
evening's requirements. But just as little as
everything that is crentned an adapted to the
evening's hey beginned and an adapted to the
evening's hey beginned

was natural, the most attention—a scrutiny which both bride and bridegroom bore with good-natured composure.

The Duc d'Orieans is credited with a certain aversion for the more rigid forms of etiquette, and to this was attributed the somewhat dispassionate, not to say off-hand, manner in which he stood with crossed arms at the atter rail during the wedding ceremony. Indeed, the story is whispered with bated breath in curri circles of how, at the first andlence with the Emperor, he entered the state apartment, atepping over a footstool, and, shaking hands in a pronouncedly outre manche fashion, exclaiming "Bon jour, Majest?"

Of the bride one mot has thus far been chronicled; it is, however, a sufficiently significant one. When the leputation of noble French ladies presented to her the magnificent diamond crown that had been fashioned for her in Paris, and contrins a solitaire as large nearly as the famous Regent, she is reported to have said:

"I hope that some day this crown will be placed on the head of my dear Philippe. When this happy day arrives, I shall know how to assist my husband and to do my full cuty."

This regalistic little speech has been officially contradicted, as can well be imagined; imight be, and save for the initiated it will be difficult to know whether it was really ever made. Se non è cero è ben troato.

W. von Sachs.

W. VON SACHS.

LIFE IN THE FRENCH CONGO.

White Woman Who Has Lived There Long Tells of Curious Native Customs, The family relations among the natives of the reach Congo differ much from those in other parts of Africa. My surprise was great when one of our laborers asked permission to go to his mother's funeral, for he had told me only a few days before this that his mother had been dead for years. When I told him that he was not telling the truth he said: "Oh, he be them other mother." This led me to investigate the matter. I seen found that the natives sometimes count their mothers by the dozen. Every vife of their father's and all female relatives of their mothers are called mother, and due respect is given to them. In fact, aunts and cousins are treated with greater politeness than

The children belong in every case to the mothr's family, the father having no right to them whatever, except to take care of them when they are very small and nurse the babies when the mother is busy. This is quite a task when a man has a dozen or more wives. As soon as the children are 3 years old they go to live with their grandmother or one of their mother's sisters, and if this sister is married her children exchange places. The natives consider the father unnecessary as soon as the children can live with their mother's relatives. A little girl was drowned and her father grieved greatly for her. Some other men laughed at him, saying, "She is your wife's daughter, what are you crying for? If it were your own child you might cry," meaning that if his sister's child was killed he ought to care, but not for his own Still, we find children on good terms with

their father, and visiting him sometimes. Mothers-in-law are queer things there. Before a marriage the mother of the girl generally great deal to say about her future son-inlaw. But as soon as all is settled and the girl has gone to her husband's home, the mother dare not took upon her son-in-law. If she wants to visit her daughter she sends word the day before and the husband disappears. If by some chance they meet the, man runs away and the woman covers her face. If they need to have any conversation one remains inside the house the other on the outside, the bamboo walls separating them. Under these circumstances there is not much interfering by mothers-inlaw. Lucky man, for it would be rather hard with forty wives and forty mothers-in-law to

The children take the name of their father, besides their given name. Free natives have a certain lot of names to choose from, often the name of a bird or plant, but slaves have different names, such as fence, hard life, gate, and so on. One can always tell a slave from a free person by his name. Free native have another name derived from some forbidden food. Some dare not eat thicken, for their name is Chicken (N Suut; others on ote at gosts in Camby!; others may not eat monkey (N Chimmy). Certain kinds of fish are forbidden to some, bananas to others, and only rick, Now this name extends not only it is blood relations, but has a blood relations, but has not extends from some of different families. When a same cromes for different families when a same comes for the same name live their half their great otherwise the chief entertain him, of the great him of

GOLD DIGGINGS IN GUIANA.

HIDDEN WEALTH THAT CAUSED THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Trips by Steamer and Canoe Up to the Camps Where the Miners Are Working -A Wonderfully Rich Country That Has a Great Future-The Pincer Miner.

Let us see whether the controversy between Venezuela and British Gulana over the disputed territory is a mere childish desire to keep something of value, simply because another boy wants it, or whether the permanent possession of the country will secure great uture profit. From the sea British Guiana is about as flat.

dreary, and inhospitable looking a bank of nud as the imagination can conjure, but the mud is only the dirty alluvial fringe twenty to forty miles wide, which like a curtain conceals a magnificent country of noble mountains, great rivers, sweeping savannahs, a soil capable of producing everything ratsed up to latitude 40° and down to the Equator, and vast auriferous deposits which are as yet but barely touched.

The stranger will enter the country from Beorgetown, the capital and chief seaport, where his experience of heat will be most de-

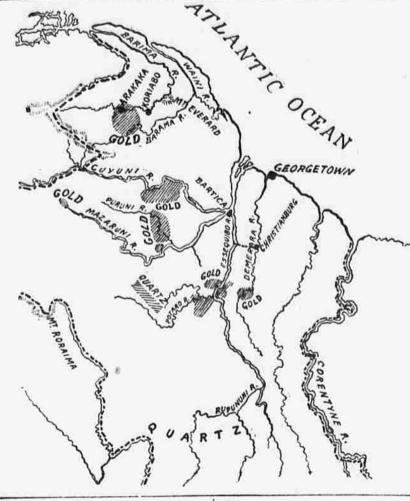
northern districts is northeast and southwest. The overlying country rock, as a rule, is schis ose, always more or lers decayed and difficult of classification. This gradually changes at depth, and the country rock becomes diorite which likewise obtrudes in places in great dykes. The character of the hanging and oot walls varies widely-sometimes diorite and slate, sometimes only a feet-wall slatwith clay in lieu of a hanging wall. This northern country, of slight elevation above the sea, a jumble of innumerable small hills easy of working access, and a watershed drain-ing either into the Barima or the Barama, riding the territory of stagnant wet lands, is he healthlest as well as the best settled dis-

the healthlest as well as the best settled dir-richt in the colony.

To get to the higher and bigger quartz de-bosits, which steadily rise with the height of the main range as it trends southerly, the raveller can take a long and most wearlsome radi from the Barima district to and across the Barima River, and continuing south to the great Layuni country, but he will most probably return to Georgetown as he came, by canno und steamer.

return to Georgetown as he came, by cames and steamer.

From that city he will proceed by steamer around to the mouth of and up the grand Essequibe River, which, entering the colony at the southern boundary, runs northerly for four-fifths the length of the entire country, receiving the waters of the Cuyuni, Mazaruni, and Rupununi, the next largest rivers to the corentyne, which separates English from Dutch Gulana. At the old settlement of Hartica, at the confluence of the Essequibe, Maz-



as it is called, the elevations are all low. I could get no exact data from the Colonial officer at Arakaka, but judge the average is scarcely 150 feet above the sea. This certainly is not encouraging for deep working, but on the other hand the country is a perfect net work of auriferous hills, all of which are easily worked owing to the absence of any ugly canons or guiches. The ore is invariably free milling. I examined many different properties and developments, and though there are occasional thin veins that run almost bonsuza, I am con-

vinced that the future average recovery of

gold in the Barima district will run about one

ounce per ton. With an abundance of free milling ore this should be a good enough profit, A number of companies are getting mill plants in shape, but the only one in steady operation to-day is that of the Barima Gold Mining Company, a strictly colonial enter-prise. They have as complete a twenty-stamp outfit as I have seen in our own country, and fortunately an American engineer at the head. Mr. A. A. Watson, who thoroughly comprehends his business. This suggests the statoment that thus far the majority of so-called mining engineers who have come to the colony have been mere driftwood." played-out drunkards, who can get no employment at of their asserted profession. The Barima Company's mill has been running steadily since July last, and the gold recovery has averaged about one ounce per ton, to the disappointment of the stockholders, who expected to realize a fortune in a night. Yet with their large holding, if their ore holds out a one ounce

average, they have got a first-class property. It is a strange country. Not only are most of the creek courses placer beds, but the surface of the sides, and even the tops of the hills are auriferous. As an experiment, on one of the highest hills in the district I took gravel and earth that showed "colors" in every pan. One side of the same hill I found packed a foot deep with broken quartz about the size and shape of paving blocks, and on repeated samplings and testings, averaged a recovery of about \$8 per ton. The hillsides and bottom lands are frequently covered with small round balls and flat pieces of iron peroxide. In the centre of the balls is frequently found a tiny mass of gold, bright and sparkling.

The general trend of the gold-bearing veins in the central and southern as well as the

feet. Consequently when the pay gravel in the pit is exhausted the original contents have to be shovelied back again in order to clear the adjoining space for similar operations.

The singes run thirty to sixty feet in length and between the usually slight fall, muddy water of the creeks, and the pyritic govering rust and scale it's a fortunate owner who recurses 30 per cent, of the gold. A cylindrical method of automatically securating the gold, such as was used by C. Heiman in Virginia, would work well here. Owing to the general lack of fall and dump, hydraulicking in this country is out of the question. What is needed everywhere and for many different purposes is more automatic and leas hand labor, which is slow and expensive, it costing \$1 per day to employ and feed ordinary laborers in any canacity, who do not do as much work in three days as a Colorado or California laborer would do in one, with an added drawback of getting on the sick list at every opportunity. Still they do fairly well so long as rich pay gravel holds out. When it grows poor the expense account quickly swamps a once prosperous placer owner.

A present drawback to mining operations is the excessive cest of supplies and transportation. The country will naturally produce almost every vegetable we have on a New York table, and at some of the camp tables in the Harima I had everything that was nice from the camp garden. As an illustration, I saw a splendit row of "Trophy" tomatoes growing next to a row of pincapples.

These comforts will all soon come in the richer southern districts, as well as improved river navigation, wayside inns. substantial public roads, portage around the cataracts and falls, and relifereds will quickly follow. In fact, are now surveyed, with the opening of the big mining country in the Potaro Purani, Mazaruni, Cusumi, and Rupunum.

We remember what a crazy performance the building of the original naves with year of the ground, which owner to have a substantial public roads, portage around the same shade, is free fro native and alien and another active and alien and active and alien active active active active to the thoroughly experienced American property of some cash. To the impocunious tyro it is a country seculously to avoid.

A HERO OF THE OLD NAVY. COMMODORE DAVID PORTER AND THE FOXARDO AFFAIR.

How He Suppressed Piracy in the Gulf and Made the Fing Respected, Only to Run Foul of Officials on Shore. His Trial and the Sentence He Would Not Endure. Every American is familiar with the early career of Commodore David Porter; how as a lad he entered the first navy of the infant republic; how in 1798, at the age of 18, he became a Midshipman; how in the following year he distinguished himself during the struggle of the Constellation with the L'Insurgente by cutting away a wounded spar on his own responsibility; how he shared the fate of the crew of the Philadelphia, and was imprisoned at Tivoli, and how his cruise in the Essex was by far the most gallant and romantic episode of the war of 1812.

Popular knowledge regarding Porter, howver, ceases with the return of peace, the popular belief doubtless being that he then retired into some Valhalla of comfort, sustained by the gratitude of his countrymen and cheered by their universal plaudits. But the sequel in reality was vastly different; and in its record of futile self-sacrifice and success and of patriotism confounded by conservative officialism, it presents a tale of melancholy interest.

The war of 1812, being a practical demonstration of the strength of popular government, stimulated the Spanish possessions of the New World to rebellion. One after another the colonics of Central and South America asserted and maintained their independence. Of course the United States sympathized with these revolutions; yet out from them there arose a critical condition which demanded the armed attention of the Government.

The new republics, Buenos Ayres and Venezuela in particular, commissioned privateersmen against the merchant marine of Spain. These soon swept the Spanish traffic from the Gulf and the Main. This success increased the predatory service, and with numbers came a reckless lack of discrimination. Any crew of slaves, laborers, dishermen, farmers, coastwise and world-wide rufflans that could command a schooner with a couple of guns put to sea; and whenever they met an unarmed and heavily laden craft, then followed attack, bloodshed, rapine, and scuttling, without regard to what colors floated from its peak or what register rested in its cabin locker. The West Indian commerce of every nation, and especially of the United States, was seriously interrupted; and those who at first had been praised as patriots were denounced as pirates, brethren of the coast, and enemies of all mankind.

The United States soon found that tolerance was deemed a sign of weakness. Some cruisers and frigates were despatched to the Gulf of Mexico with instructions to convoy American vessels, extirpate piracy, and keep a sharfleye against the slave trade. The service proved exhausting and dangerous. As most of the piratical craft were of light draught, pursuit had to be made in open boats under tropical heats by day and with malarial chills by night. It was in such service that Oliver Hazard Perry, the

Ary how consoling the consoling of the first state of the consoling of the first state of the consoling of the first state of t of conscientions young manhood. The buccaner's were dispersed, if not wholly destroyed, and American merclantimen sailed unmoissted under such vigilant convoying. All this, however, was accomplished at the cost of much sickness and of many lives. In 1823 yellow jack drovs the feet into northern waters. In 1874 Forter was compelled, through the breaking out of an old would, to take a furlough. Samuel L. Southard was Monree's Secretary of the Navy, a public functionary of the old school, whose particular aptitude for the Naval Department had been founded by excellent work as a law reporter. He it was who on his appointment had been unable to make ready answer to the quip of a friend:

"Now, Mr. Southard, can you essert that you know the bow from the stern of a frigate."

Between him and Porter there was antagonism. The Secretary felt that he was ignored; the Commodors fratted from lack of appreciation. The one felt his official and the other his natural superiority. There were squabbles about Porter's right to return without permission. There were remonstrances over a suitable flagship's not being furnished. At length, in the autumn of 1824, Porter sailed away for his station in the John Adams, as indignant over slights as was Southard himself.

Meanwhile there had also been trouble with the Mosquito fleet. On Oct. 20 complaint was made to Charles S. Platt, Lieutenant commanding the fleagle, that the stores of the American Consular Agent at St. Thomas had been trouble mito, and goods to the amonant of \$5,000 stolen. Many circumstances indicated that this property had been carried to Foxardo, a small town of unsavory regulation on the eastern end of Porto Rico. More than once had its inhabitants been guilty of acts of lawlessness. Platt determined to proceed thither and invoke the aid of the authorities. He trusted largely to the efficacy of a letter which he bore, addressed to one who was universally demed the surface of the place.

sick last are every opportunity, airly, well so longs as rich pay, which of grows poor the expensive to the first pay, which is grows poor the expensive to the first pay of the efficacy of a letter which he bore, addressed to supplies and transportative will naturally produce altable we have on a New York one of the camp tables in the verything that was nice from a As an illustration, I saw a "Trophy" tomatoes grow we full naturally produce altable we have on a New York one of the camp tables in the work of a self-than table we way and the call of the camp table in the work of the original narrow gluage of Grande Kulfroad was called, the rich mining districts now that it central and southwest has the control of the original narrow gluage of Grande Kulfroad was called, the rich mining districts now that it central and southwest has the pay the control of the captain of the pay the

acquiesce in such leisure. He wrote letters by the score, entreating, berating. He bombarded the press with voluminous communications. If ever there was an old sea dog in a righteous rage, he was that old sea dog.

In April President Adams ordered a court of inquiry. This held its sessions at Washington, and throughout its course was subject to Porter's acute and minute criticisms. Before its decision was rendered he had published an account of the proceedings, showing his own infallible position. The court, however, took an opposite view, and on its recommendation. Porter was summoned on the 23d of June as a defendant before a court-martial of twelve Captains, with James Barron as President.

Richard S. Coxe appeared as Judge Advocate. Porter's instant objection to him resulted in a rather whimsical proceedure. One of the Judges disclaimed his ability to decide whether such a challenge should be permitted without a legal opnion. The Judge Advocate was thereupon called upon to furnish such advice, which he naturally did in favor of his own independent and immovable position.

The charges were twofold. The first accused Porter of disobedionce and conduct unbecoming an officer in that "he did land on the Island of Porto Rico in the dominions of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain and commit divers acts of hostility in contravention of the Constitution, the laws of nations, and the Government's instructions." The second charge was the direct consequence of Porter's sincere but injudicious rage, and dealt with his behavior since his return. It accused him of sending divers insulting letters to the President and Secretary of the Navy, of having published an incorrect account of the unpairing the discipline of the service and setting a most dangerous and pernicious example."

The proof adduced by the prosecution on the first charge must have been highly satisfactory to the old hero. Lieur, Platt testified as to his real that in all likelihood the worthy first cilizen whose and prevention from the officials to insu

treatment at Foxardo, whereby it appeared that in all likelihood the worthy first citizen whose aid he invoked was the receiver of the stolen goods and had bribed the officials to insult and drive him from town. Platt and the other officers present also testified as to the details of Porter's famous expedition. They all agreed that everything had been done in an orderly manner and under colors; that the spiking of the guns had prevented bloodshed; that both the Alcalde and the Captain of the Port had excused their conduct by claiming to have been urged on by the piratical nature of the inhabitants; that for years pass Foxardo had been a refuge for freebooters who had ridiculed the provess of Americans, but that now the flag and the uniform met with respect.

Porter's defence was impassioned. Regarding the second charge, he said:

"If taken unawares by the suddenness of the attack or the novelty of the situation, an exernciated sensibility may for the time have broken loose through the guards which should have preserved me unamoved and self-balanced; yet, after all, I bow with bumility and experimental conviction to the moral system of compensations."

Doubtless he realized that he had been somewhat unamoners in his dame.

ANNIE'S TREATMENT FOR DRINK. Before the Gold Cure Was This Cure Was. A Rich Man Who Tries to Lose His For

He was a great big fellow, with a fist on him that could fell an ox, and a jaw that indicated he was willing to if an opportunity were offered, but in other respects he seemed to THE SUN reporter to be a most exemplary man. He was one of a dozen laborers waiting on a pler for a scow that was apparently never there, and they were talking about a drunken man who had been removed a few minutes be

"By goeh," said the big fellow, "I used to have a weakness for the wet myself, and I'm has been established that the bonds and securi-ashamed to say so, but I've took a ride in that ties belong to John Lawrence Schoolcraft, same coblickle, too, More than one, I guess,

One of the men chaffed him a bit, and he

"About twenty years ago or thereabouts when I was a bigger fool than I am now," he said, "I was a hard one, but somehow I found a woman to have me, and I got married. She night have done worse, mebbe, for I was never out of work, but she couldn't have done auch worse, though I'm thinking it wouldn't have been safe to have told her so. Annie's friends, and mine, too, didn't want her to marry me, but you know how a woman 's when she takes a notion, and Annie had a notion I was worth trying to save. Of course, I made all kinds of promises and swore to them

when she takes a notion, and Annie had a notion I was worth trying to save. Of course, I made all kinds of promises and swore to them thicker than blackberries, that I wouldn't drink any more, and would keep myleif straight for her sake. You know how men do when they are in love with a girl, and I guess I was in love with Annie. I fold her she would save me if she would marry me, and she thought mebbe she could, so she married me. "Annie owned her own house, and we went to housekseping in that, and for the first two months we was happer than two bees in a honeysuckle, and I thought it was easy as anything to be respectable if only I had a good woman to help me. But the sunshine wasn't to last. After a time I got used to being a married man, and kind of lelt lonesome of nights and wanted to see the bays once more, so I went out one Saturday night and come home fulier than a wazon load of hav.

"Annie met me at the door, and I had sense enough to see that my only chance was to out a bold front on and buildoze it through. And I did, for I was twice as big as she was, and ten times as ugly, and the way I talked around there was enough to have made her zo back on me forever. But Annie wasn't atraid of anything, and she took what I saft I tke an angel, and I closed by tumbing off my chair asleen.

"I don't know how long it was before I came to, but when I did. I thought I was smothering with led covers all over my head, and I began to kick and swent and sputter and yell. I might as well have tried to get out of all. Annie was on the outside saying things that sounded bad for me, and pretty soon I begun to 'eel a cowhide whatking me over the body from head to foot. Then I understood that Annie had swent and putter and yell. I made the promises to keep sober, and not to hurt her when I got out.

"I made the promises easy enough, but she didn't let me out till Sunday morning and by that time I wasn't so drunk as lover man was a sharp one, too, and kent up till had made a thousand promises to keep sober, and not to hurt

KING TIBURZI IS DEAD.

He Laughed at Warrants, Killed Sales, and

AN ITALIAN BRIGASD WHO KEPT ORDER IN HIS PROVINCE.

Conducted an Insurance Business for the Protection of Life and Property-Died Fighting as He Said He Would. King Tibural is dead! Long live King Fiorvanti! Tiburzi was the most famous of all the modern Roman brigands, and he died fighting. Floravanti is his successor. King Tiburzl's intrepidity and his ability to escape the pursuit of the authorities, have made his name almost legendary in the region of the Maremma. In the Capalbio wood, near Orbetello, he was surprised the other day by a company of carapincers. He refused to surrender, and with Floravanti, his companion, opened fire upon the soldiers. After a desperate fight Tiburzi was

killed, but his companion managed to escape.

Tiburzi was born in 1847 at Cellere, a little village in the Roman Campagno. He com-menced his profession as a brigand at an early age. His bold exploits soon began to make him famous. In 1872 he was arrested and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Two years after-ward he escaped, vowing that he would never again be taken alive. He returned to the neighborhood of Viterbo, The vast woods of Santa Fiora and Castro and of the territory bordering the sen, from the confines of Latium to those of Tuscany, soon became the kingdom of Tiburzi. In that wild and rough country, full of game, he was able to laugh at all the efforts of the authorities. They could do nothing more than issue innumerable bench warrants against him and offer a reward of 10,000 lire to any one who would hand him over to the police. The peacantry, instead of helping the police, never failed to notify his Majesty of their presence. and always kept bim well informed concerning all the movements of the officers.

But this brigand did not confine himself exlusively to his kingdom. He often took trips to Rome, to Vienna, and to Paris. After having established his power by terror and cruelties practised upon his victims, he changed his system. Robbery and murder appeared to him played out and insufficient to procure him the means of a royal existence. He bit upon a better lonese through the guards which should have preserved much unmoved and self-based visited for the unmoved and system of compensations."

Doubtless he realized that he had been some what unmaneriy in his demands. Doubtless little fitted for a sea fixter.

But the first charge was the main one, and suttled for a sea fixtler.

But the first charge was the main one, and justified his conduct. He charge was the main one, and justified his conduct. He charge was the main one, and structions ordered him "to protect the commerce and the citizens of the United States from piracy," and that discretion was necessified to the season of the United States from piracy, "and that discretion was necessified for the season of the United States from piracy," and that discretion was necessified for the season of the File of the United States can as little compound with importance as with parties," Indeed, he seemed to discretify the season of the File of the United States can as little compound with importance as with parties," Indeed, he seemed to season when the subject may reasonably suppose the sovereign's will and extended the first of the United States can as little compound with importance as with parties," Indeed, he seemed to see a first of the United States can as little compound with importance as with parties," Indeed, he seemed to he had a was the profession when the subject may reasonably suppose the sovereign's will and extended the first of the United States can as little compound with importance with the second of the form of the second of the sec plan. Instead of killing and stealing, he regularly taxed all the landed proprietors of the

PERSECUTED BY PROFITS.

From the Courier-Journal

The history of John Lawrence Schoolcraft. ho now, broken-hearted and aimless in life, plods uncomplainingly through a weary existence, earning by constant labor a bare main tenance, is a sad one. Several days ago bonds and securities amounting to \$60,000 were found in the bottom of a cast-off trunk in the Saratoga Hotel at Chicago, as was related at the time in the Courier-Journal. The finding of such valuables has led to an investigation, and the fact formerly of Kentucky.

Chief of Police Badenoch of Chicago, when he turned over the securities to the owner, instead of making him happy, brought sorrow and suffering to him, as the bonds recall a sad event in his life, which he had striven hard to wipe out and forget. The day the bonds were found by a waiter at the Saratoga Hotel Schoolcraft was

his life, which he had striven hard to wipe out and forget. The day the bonds were found by a waiter at the Saratoga Hotel Schoolcraft was earning his niving by addressing letters at \$1 per thousand. It was quickly learned that he was the owner of the bonds, for he had the hotel check for the trunk in which they were found. He also had a received bill for his board at the Saratoga Hotel, He, when asked in regard to securities he once possessed, gave the numbers readily. Chief Badenoch, wanting to be more sure, however, sent Schoolcraft's picture to his old home in Rudmond, va. Letters were received immediately from prominent business men of Richmond saying the cicture was undoubtedly that of Schoolcraft. This dismissed all doubts as to the man's identity and right of ownershis.

These letters also explained why Schoolcraft, with \$60,000 at his command, keeps up the drudgery of addressing envelopes to earn his daily livelihood. He himself declines to tell the story of his life, but in answer to persistent questioning only says: "No man on earth has suffered more than.1. Had i thought my nost would be dug up in connection with these miserable old papers. I would never have madeiann to them. May my secret be buried with my body.

Ton years are John Lawrence Schoolcraft was a populae one full made unony fast. Schoolcraft of Richmond, Va. The firm was a populae one full made unony fast, Schoolcraft of Richmond, Va. The firm was a populae one full made unony fast, Schoolcraft in each of the firm of Campbell's Schoolcraft of Richmond, Va. The firm was a populae one full made unony fast, Schoolcraft in each sufficiently school was a member of the firm of Campbell's Schoolcraft of Richmond, Va. The firm was a populae one for his most coulded in mit tasted from it has beautiful woman and was one of the most attractive and fascinating leaders of Richmond. The affair had gone too far to admit of any received and happiness. One day he awoke to the realization that a young lawyer maned Stein, who had been not of his most eac